

A NEW SPECIES OF *KALOPHRYNUS* (ANURA: MICROHYLIDAE) FROM THE HIGHLANDS OF NORTH-CENTRAL BORNEO

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ABSTRACT. – A new species of microhylid of the genus *Kalophrynus* is described from the Kelabit Highlands of Sarawak at the border with Kalimantan. *Kalophrynus eok* new species, is compared with congeners from Borneo and other parts of south-east Asia. The new species is diagnosable in showing the following combination of characters: SVL 26.3 mm in the only specimen known, an adult male); snout obtuse, slightly projecting beyond mandible; head wider than long; fingers and toes basally webbed; a single subarticular tubercle on finger IV; inner and outer metatarsal tubercles present; dorsum brick-red, with dark interorbital bar, shoulder chevron and transverse body bar irregular in outline and fused with each other; and inguinal ocellus absent.

KEY WORDS. – *Kalophrynus*, new species, *Kalophrynus eok*, Microhylidae, systematics, new species, Borneo.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Kalophrynus* (Anura: Microhylidae) is at present known to contain 14 nominal species (Iskandar & Colijn, 2000; Dutta et al., 2000), its members distributed from southern China and north-eastern India south to Indo-China and Indo-Malaya (Frost, 1985). Seven of these have been reported from Borneo (Inger & Stuebing, 1997; Inger & Tan, 1996).

The herpetofauna of the remote Kelabit Highlands remains poorly known. Zainuddin (1998) reported on a small collection of frogs, made mostly around the village of Bario, reporting 18 species. We report here a new species of *Kalophrynus*, which does not match any of the seven described species of the genus from Borneo, or from any other part of south-east Asia. The species is allocated to *Kalophrynus* for showing the following characters considered diagnostic for the genus (see Parker, 1934: 19-20; 95; Inger, 1966: 116-117; 126-129): no spine-like dermal projections at heel or elbow; belly lacking brown network on yellow background; undersurface of fingers lack enlarged tubercles; snout short, less than twice eye diameter; inner metatarsal tubercle low, not shovel-shaped; and tympanum visible.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The holotype was collected at ca. 0900 h, photographed in life, fixed in formalin ca. 4 h after collection and subsequently washed in water and transferred to 70% ethanol about 2 weeks after collection. The following measurements were taken with Mitutoyo™ dial vernier callipers (to the nearest 0.1 mm) ca. 4.5 months after collection: snout-vent length (SVL, from tip of snout to vent); tibia length (TBL, distance between surface of knee to surface of heel, with both tibia and tarsus flexed); head length (HL, distance between angle of jaws and snout-tip); head width (HW, measured at angle of jaws); head depth (HD, greatest transverse depth of head, taken posterior of the orbital region); eye diameter (ED, horizontal diameter of the eyes); interorbital distance (IO, least distance between upper eyelids); internarial distance (IN, distance between nostrils); eye to snout distance (E-S, distance between anterior-most point of eyes and tip of snout); eye to nostril distance (E-N, distance between anterior-most point of eyes and nostrils); axilla to groin distance (A-G, distance between posterior edge of forelimb at its insertion to body to anterior edge of hindlimb at its insertion to body); body width (BW, greatest width of body); and tympanum diameter (TD, vertical and horizontal). In addition, measurements of digits, taken on the left limbs, from the base to tip. Colour notes on the holotype were taken from Fujichrome Velvia 50 ASA 35 mm slide transparency